

Poindexter of Washington, progressive, voted with the democrats. The democrats objected to the public hearing because it was a waste of time. They held that nothing could be gained by this delay. Senator James lead the debate for the democrats, declaring that the tariff bill was in line with the Baltimore platform.

Charles T. Burns, an assistant foreman in the weather bureau, suspended at the time of the dismissal of Chief Willis L. Moore, was reduced in rank and salary by Secretary Houston, who declared Burns guilty of misconduct in the performance of his duty."

An Associated Press dispatch says: The campaign for democratic supremacy at the polls in 1914 and 1916 was opened here, when the executive campaign committee of the democratic national committee organized and discussed preliminary plans. The committee agreed upon permanent headquarters in Washington, the organization of an educational campaign, and harmonious co-operation with the democratic congressional committee, with a continuous militant party organization from now until after the next presidential election, at least.

Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, caucus chairman of the house and recognized as the president's spokesman in that body, was made chairman, and Rolla Wells of St. Louis, treasurer of the democratic national committee, treasurer.

At the permanent headquarters, Thomas J. Pence of North Carolina, the former correspondent who conducted the Wilson press campaign, will be in charge as manager of publicity. With him already is Colonel John I. Martin of Missouri, sergeant-at-arms of the last and other conventions of the democracy.

Plans agreed upon contemplate sending of democratic letters from Washington to approximately ten thousand weekly newspapers and two thousand daily papers that have no special correspondents at the national capital. All this will require a large fund, and the committee decided to appeal to the various states for contributions. The situation generally and the need for immediate organized campaign work was discussed at two sessions of the committee and the conferences will be resumed. The committeemen, accompanied by Mr. Pence, called at the White House and explained the plans for the educational campaign to President Wilson, who voiced his hearty approval.

The Washington Post prints this story: Here is an officeseeker worthy of emulation. William Gregory, negro, of Jackson, Miss., was told that Senator Vardaman, for whom he once worked, would see that he got a job if he came to Washington; so William set out on foot six weeks ago, and recently put in his appearance at the senator's office. He was immediately promised the job of porter in the senate office building. Senator Vardaman describes his protege as "a respectable, hard-working negro, who will never take a seat in a street car while a woman is standing. I want to have William here as an example to the members of his race," he added.

Former Congressman John S. Wise of Virginia, died at his son's home in Maryland. He was seventy-three years of age.

A dispatch to the New York Herald says: Senator James Hamilton Lewis proposed in a bill introduced recently that congress should provide for a minimum wage in every industry in the United States

engaged in interstate commerce. The bill was inspired by the investigation of the Illinois legislature into the relation of wages to immorality. His scheme provides for the appointment of a wage commission in each congressional district. This office shall investigate all complaints of employes of interstate corporations that the wages paid by such corporations are "insufficient, inequitable and unjust," and prescribes a minimum wage.

The New York Herald correspondent says: Contributors to the fund to ransom Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary who was captured by Raisuli's bandits in Turkey, will be reimbursed by the government under a bill of Senator O'Gorman which was favorably acted upon by the senate foreign relations committee. The amount is not to exceed \$66,000. This action is in line with precedents in the administrations of Washington and Adams, when ransoms were repaid to their donors. The Turkish government will not be called on to reimburse, as the committee feels that at the time of Raisuli's operations the government was powerless to prevent disorder.

The acting commissioner of corporations has made a report showing that the profits of the steel trust are "excessively high." Following is an illustration of the rates of profit in the steel industry, according to the report of the acting commissioner: For Bessemer steel rails the net cost in 1910 was \$16.67 per ton, including certain estimated additional costs; the average selling price was \$27.45, giving a profit of \$10.78. The investment in raw materials, transportation facilities, manufacturing plants and net working capital required for the production of rails was about \$65 per ton of product. This indicates a profit on investment of 16 1/2 per cent on rails. On a similar basis, the report indicates for plates a rate of profit in 1910 of 10 1/2 per cent on investment. These different rates of profit illustrate, furthermore, certain differences in price making conditions, which were somewhat competitive for plates in 1910, while non-competitive for rails.

An Associated Press dispatch says: Expansion of national bank note circulation to meet debts for currency in times of financial stress will be made easier through an order issued recently by Secretary McAdoo, of the treasury department. In a statement the secretary announced he had authorized national banks to withdraw United States 2 per cent bonds which they have placed with the treasury as security for government deposits, and substitute Philippine, Porto Rican, Hawaiian or District of Columbia bonds, provided the United States 2s so withdrawn shall be used as security for additional circulation by banks which have not as yet taken out the full amount of circulation authorized by law. This will be the first time the treasury department has permitted changes in the character of securities of federal deposits. Only for a year has the government accepted the colonial and District of Columbia bonds as security for new or additional government deposits. In connection with the secretary's recent order charging 2 per cent on all government additional deposits, the banks asked permission to withdraw United States 2s to a certain extent and substitute as security the bonds of the insular possessions and the District of Columbia because such bonds paid interest ranging from 3.65 to 4 per cent. In making the concessions the secretary stipulated that the with-

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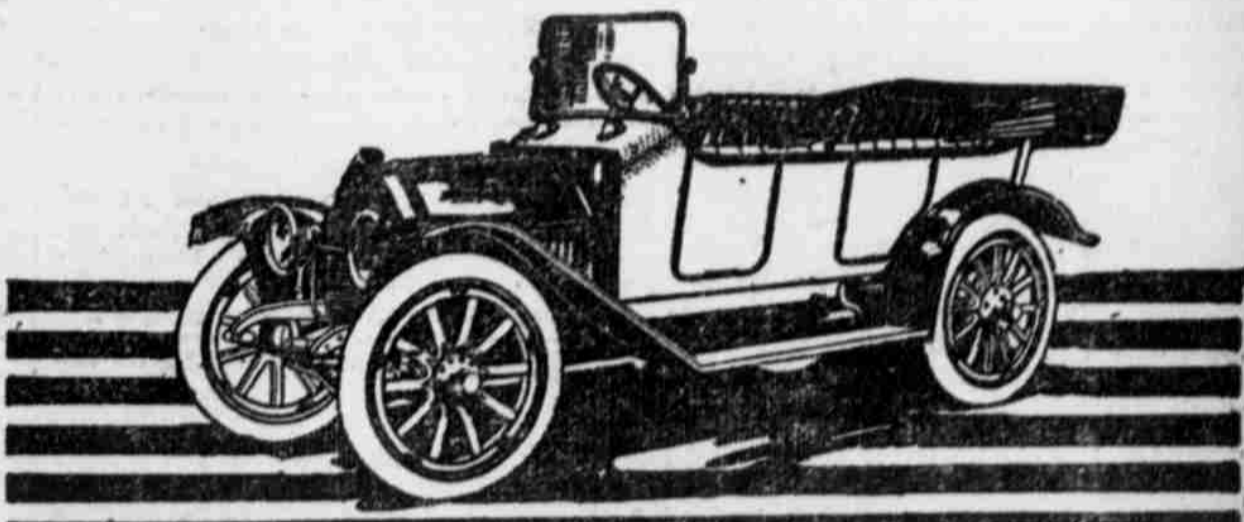
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